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STONY PLAIN SUN.

VOLUME SIXTEEN STONY PLAIN, ALBERTA, THURSDAY SEPT. 5 1935

ROYAL CAFE, STONY PLAIN.
TAXI Anywhere, Any Time.
Competent Drivers.
NEW SEDAN. PHONE 33.
L. M. LARSON, Proprietor.

EXPERIENCE COUNTS

Nearly thirty years of experience help this Company give good service in handling your grain. And long experience also proves to farmers the satisfaction of dealing with this Company.

DELIVER YOUR GRAIN TO
UNITED GRAIN GROWERS Ltd
ELEVATOR AT GAINFORD.

Don't Buy an Automobile
until you have looked over our reconditioned used cars; all at real bargain prices. Come in look these over, for your satisfaction. We have a variety of makes to choose from—

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1929 FORD TRUCK
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1930 OAKLAND SEDAN
1932 PLYMOUTH SEDAN, Special
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1932 Chevrolet Light Delivery

All these Cars are Re-conditioned. Low Prices and Good Terms.

Sommerfield & Mayer,
Agents for CHEVROLET and OLDSMOBILE CARS.
Agents for British America Oil Co. and all its Products.
MASSEY-HARRIS AGENTS.
SERVICE GARAGE. Stony Plain.

Canadian National Railways
EXCURSIONS TO
THE PACIFIC COAST.
$40 First-Class Return to
VANCOUVER and VICTORIA.
Daily until Nov. 10. Return limit, Nov. 30, 1935.
Correspondingly low fares to Seattle and other Pacific Coast points.
Ask the Local Agent.
Canadian National Railways

DON'TBUY IN THE DARK.
SPEND YOUR MONEY FOR
ADVERTISED GOODS.

Tennis Club Dance.

Stony Plain Tennis Club have decided to hold their annual dance on the evening of Friday, Sept 13. The affair will be held in Kelly's Hall, and lunch will be served. Members are invited to bring their friends.

Beware of the Burglar !

As this usually is the time of year when the Yeggmen tour the country posing as harvest hands, merchants and others would be well advised to see that their premises are securely locked and barred when closing for the night One burglary and several attempted burgiaries have already been reported from other parts of the country, and it behooves all to be on she alert, and take necessary precautions.

Birdmen Have Narrow Escape

Our local aviationists appear to have bad luck with their flying machin?. The latest of their mishaps occurred last week, when Pilot Ronnie Ross was taking off from the new flying field, on the Sinner farm, south of town. Shortly after the start and before the machine had gained any considerable altitude, the engine ceased to function, necessitating a forced landing. Narrowly avoiding a small-sized lake and also a fence, the machine nose-dived into a plowed field, and up-ended, cracking in half, and dropping the pilot and passenger, a Mr Wrigley, down on the ground Neither received serious injuries.

Mrs. Docktor Buried.

The funeral took place on Sunday last of the late Mrs Wilhelmina Docktor, who had passed away on Aug 28 at the residence of her daughter, Mrs Daniel Gitzel. Deceased was in her 76th year.

She leaves to mourn her loss 2 daughters, Mrs Dan Gitzel and Miss Helen Zutz, Stony Plain : 3 sons, F Miske, Poland; R. Miske, Stony Plain; A Miske, Cleveland, O. Rev E Eberhardt, pastor of St Matthew Lutheran church, officiated. Interment was made in St. Matthew cemetery.

Mr. Richardson's Evidence.

On page eight will be found an article concerning the western grain trade. In view of the fact that the evidence given by Mr. James Richardson when he appeared before the Special Committee of the House of Commons is said to have been greatly distorted by interested parties, the article referred to gives a verbatim report of the evidence given before the committee by Mr Richardson. This gentleman's testimony is voluminous, consisting of upwards of 45.-000 words. Mr. Richardson expressly stated he was in favor of the western grain grower receiving the very highest figure possible for his product. Mr. Richardson distinctly favors the proposal that the farmer should get a fixed minimum price for his grain, and that if the market price declined below the fixed price, the farmer should be given a certificate from his elevatorman entitling him to collect from the Government the difference between the fixed minimum price and what the farmer actually realised for his grain.

HARDWICK'S
THE HOUSE of QUALITY and SERVICE.

Harvest Specials !

FLANNELETTE; white cotton; softly fleeced on both sides; 27" wide; 2 yards for 25c.
YARN, Ascot 4-ply Scotch Fingering Yarn; four hanks to the pound. $1.25 per lb.
PILLOW CASES; bleached white cotton slightly starched; 2 1-2 inch hem. 25c. each.
TOWELS, highly absorbent and serviceable : closely woven; sizes 21x42. 39c each.
RIDER PANTS; 8 oz. blue denim; big cut; men's sizes 30 to 42. $1.35 per pair.
WORK BOOTS, built for hardest service; sizes 6 to 11. Harvest Special, $2.95 pair.
DISHES for Harvest Time ; best Delfware at lowest prices.
GROCERY SPECIALS—Lots of 'Em !

Get It at HARDWICK'S.
AGENTS ALBERTA DAIRY POOL.

GOOD USED CARS !

1929 PRESIDENT Studebaker) SEDAN
1928 FORD SEDAN. 1927 NASH COACH
1927 VELIE SEDAN
1928 OLDSMOBILE COACH
1931 CHEVROLET TRUCK,
1928 CHEVROLET TRUCK.
1930 GRAHAM-PAIGE SEDAN,
1927 STUDEBAKER SEDAN,
1926 McCormick-Deering Tractor,3-bottom Plow

See Us for Ford V-8 Cars and Trucks.
Full Line of J. I. Case Farm Machinery.

BARTH & ANDERSON,
AUTHORIZED FORD DEALERS.
PHONE SIX. STONY PLAIN.

THE SANITARY MEAT MARKET.
STONY PLAIN'S DELICATESSEN HEADQUARTERS.
SAUSAGE FRESH EVERY DAY.
BEEF, PORK, VEAL, LAMB, POULTRY, FISH
CORNED BEEF, PICKLED PORK, PICKLED TONGUE.
CHEESE, CREAMERY and DAIRY BUTTER.
H. B. BJORK, - PROPRIETOR.

THE STONY PLAIN BAKERY.
WHITE, RYE AND BROWN BREAD, FRESH EVERY DAY. 4 LOAVES 25c.
PASTRY OF ALL KINDS.
PHILIP TRAPP, - Proprietor.
Agent for Swift's Canadian Creamery.

FARMERS' MEAT MARKET.
FRESH MEATS OF ALL KINDS.
DRESSED POULTRY.
CATTLE AND HOGS BOUGHT EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK.—HIGHEST PRICES PAID.
PHONE SEVEN, STONY PLAIN.

DON'T RISK BAKING FAILURES

There's no guesswork with Magic. It assures uniformity fine results! That's why Canada's leading cookery experts use and recommend it exclusively. Ask your grocer for a tin!

CONTAINS NO ALUM—This statement on every tin is your guarantee that Magic Baking Powder is free from alum or any harmful ingredient. MADE IN CANADA

Motorists---Take It Easy

The highways of North America are dotted with thousands of motor cars as people travel from city to town and town to city, and as they proceed on business journeys. Each and every one of these cars is a high-powered vehicle, capable of doing almost incalculable damage unless handled with judgment and discretion. Whether you and your friends enjoy the motor trip you may be making depends not on the speed you travel, but whether you arrive safely at your destination.

In the United States last year there were almost one million motor accidents, with 36,000 deaths. The accident and death rate in Canada is almost as high, Ontario last year recording 512 deaths and 8,990 accidents which were not fatal, but many of which meant people scarred and maimed and intense suffering for hundreds.

In the driving of a car, a man reveals himself. It is the thoughtless, selfish, reckless driver that is largely responsible for the toll on the highways. What is gained if a man arrives at his destination a few seconds ahead of schedule? Why do so many men, when seated behind the wheel of a car, act like boors and leave behind them every vestige of courtesy and consideration for others?

The motor is a wonderful invention, but in the hands of a man without judgment or balance, is a terrible instrument of destruction, leaving death and maimed lives in its wake.

In the August issue of that popular little magazine "Reader's Digest" there appeared an article entitled "—And Sudden Death" which has attracted continent-wide notice and hundreds of thousands of reprints of which are being distributed throughout Canada and the United States. The only regret is that a copy cannot be placed in the hands of every person who drives an automobile. It is a gruesome recital of what automobile accidents really are, —a realistic portrayal of scenes witnessed every day on the highways of this supposedly civilized continent.

The automobile, says the writer of this article, is treacherous, just as a cat is. It is tragically difficult to realize that it can become the deadliest missile. As enthusiasts tell you, it makes 65 an hour feel like nothing at all. But 65 an hour is 100 feet a second, a speed which puts a viciously unjustified responsibility on brakes and human reflexes, and can instantly turn this docile luxury into a mad bull elephant.

Collision, turnover or sideswipe, each type of accident produces either a shattering dead stop or a crashing change of direction — and, since the occupant — meaning you — continues in the old direction at the original speed, every surface and angle of the car's interior immediately becomes a battering, tearing projectile, aimed squarely at you — inescapable. There is no bracing yourself against these imperative laws of momentum.

It's like going over Niagara Falls in a steel barrel full of railroad spikes. The best thing that can happen to you — and one of the rarer things — is to be thrown out as the doors spring open, so you have only the ground to reckon with. True, you strike with as much force as if you had been thrown from the Twentieth Century at top speed. But at least you are spared the lethal array of gleaming metal knobs and edges and glass inside the car.

Anything can happen in that split second of a crash, even those lucky escapes you hear about. People have dived through windshields and come out with only superficial scratches. They have run cars together head on, reducing both to twisted junk, and been found unhurt and arguing bitterly two minutes afterward. But death was there just the same — he was only exercising his privilege of being erratic.

And every time you pass on a blind curve, every time you hit it up on a slippery road, every time you step on it harder than your reflexes will safely take, every time you drive with your reactions slowed down by a drink or two, every time you follow the man ahead too closely, you're gambling a few seconds against agony and sudden death.

There is an old legal phrase that "time is of the essence of the contract." This is not true on the highway; the reverse is true. Your duty as a driver is to bring safely home not only yourself, but your family and friends who may be travelling with you. Equally, it is your duty to so drive your car as to in no way endanger others but to allow them to likewise reach their homes in safety.

Rebuilt By New Method

Worn Machine Parts Made As Good As New

Fired at the speed of a rifle bullet, particles of hot metal rebuild worn machine parts by a new method. Screw heads are cut into the surfaces to be repaired and then the metal is sprayed on the grooves and ridges in such a way as to "freeze" and become part of the metal under treatment. The spraying is done with an electrically operated gun that "shoots" the metal particles through a tiny hole in the nozzle at 2,700 feet per second. The rebuilt parts are smoothed and polished with abrasives, giving long wear. Piston rods, cylinder walls, shafts, bearings and turbines are among the parts treated successfully.—Popular Mechanics.

A government laboratory in Texas has succeeded in producing helium 99.96 per cent. pure.

Jubilee Week Was Busy

King's Secretaries Replied To Over Ten Thousand Messages

Statistics just available give some indication of the work performed by His Majesty's secretaries during Jubilee week. During the period May 3 to 9 the King received 10,264 telegrams from every conceivable part of the world. Every sender of a telegram within the British Isles, no matter what his rank or station in life, had a reply sent him by His Majesty or by one of the private secretaries. Overseas messages were similarly answered, the more important by cable, but many by a personal letter from the King's secretaries or His Majesty's representative in the Dominions or Colonies.

All houses on the main street of Istanbul, Turkey, are red, by decree of the municipal council. On feast days they are draped in the Turkish colors. 2114

Worked Under Difficulties

French Engineers Had Hard Job Building Hotels In Algeria

As the French penetrate further and further southward into the Sahara, pacifying the roving Arab tribes as they go, hotels are being erected for the accommodation of Government officials, visiting Army officers, business men and the occasional venturesome tourist. The hotels had to be taken south, through the desert, in parcels. Each parcel weighed about 200 lbs., and was one camel-load. Caravan after caravan, travelling forty-five days through sands, brought to Timimoun, in the far south of Algeria, the many tons of windows, doors, glass, china, linen, cutlery, furniture, electrical installation and other equipment needed for the local hotel. Neither foremen nor European laborers would agree to go there, so the place was built by French army engineers, who themselves had, to trace in the sand the first outline of the building because the superstitious wild Arabs of the region feared The Evil Eye, and would not have anything to do with blue-prints. They did consent to make the mud bricks, however, which form the walls, and to drag up to the site the date-palm trunks forming the roof beams and "girder-work." The rest had to come in parcels. Even the ships of the desert bringing the parcels were temperamental. They would not travel on even such good roads as were to be found along their line of route, but had to be steered over soft sandy courses. Camels suffer from bad spells of foot soreness unless allowed soft tracks.

Drama Festival Finals

Dates Are Set For 1936 Contests In Western Canada

Regulations covering the 1936 Dominion drama festival provide for contests in 11 regions into which Canada is divided for competition, with a final week in Ottawa beginning Monday, April 20.

Issued by J. A. Aylen, honorary secretary-general of the festival, the regulations set the following dates for English play regional festivals in western Canada: British Columbia (Vancouver), Jan. 27 to Feb. 1; Alberta (Calgary), Feb. 6, 7, 8; Saskatchewan (Saskatoon), Feb. 13, 14, 15; Manitoba (Winnipeg), Feb. 20, 21, 22.

Regional festivals for French plays will be held in Quebec City, Montreal and Ottawa on dates to be arranged and announced later.

No play performed in the finals at Ottawa in 1934 or 1935 will be eligible for presentation in 1936, the regulations set forth. As in the past the festival will be restricted to one-act plays or single self-contained scenes from longer plays which occupy not less than 20 and not more than 45 minutes.

Direction of the festival again will be in the hands of Col. H. C. Osborne, honorary director, and an executive committee. In each region a regional committee will have charge.

Lighthouse Heroine Dead

Madame Matelot Won Overnight Fame On Belle Isle

Mme. Matelot, heroine of marine tradition, died recently at Lorient, France.

It was in 1910 Mme. Matelot (the translation of whose name is "Sailor") leaped in one agonizing night to world fame, won the admiration of mariners the world over, and subsequently the Carnegie Medal for heroism and the Legion of Honor.

Her husband was the lighthouse keeper at Kerdonis Light on Belle Isle. As he was about to set the light in motion one twilight it would not throw its warning rays across treacherous shoals.

The woman called her children and made them turn the heavy light all night while she tried to aid her husband start the machinery.

When the children no longer could continue the endless grind, the mother took up the task and kept the light turning until dawn, when she collapsed as help arrived.

There are 15 per cent. more earthquakes when the moon is nearest the earth than there are when it is farthest away.

BIG BEN
THE PERFECT
Chewing Tobacco

FASHION FANCIES

"WRAP ME UP" HOME FROCK OR "COVER ALL" BECOMING TO SLENDER AND MATURE FIGURES

By Ellen Worth

Here's a new type of wrap-around apron home frock, that is quite smart.

It has a paneled bodice that carries down into the skirt, that would flatter any figure. The flared sleeves are pretty.

Calico or percale print is especially nice for its development.

As a "Cover-All" to wear over one's "best" frock to prepare dinner, it is nice made of a dimity print.

It's unbelievably simple and inexpensive to make it.

Style No. 310 is designed for sizes 14, 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inches bust. Size 36 requires 4½ yards of 35-inch material.

Patterns 15c each. Address mail orders to: Pattern Department, Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg.

Autumn Fashion Book contains many more smart, cool vacation clothes. Send for your copy to-day, the price is 15 cents.

Were Paid Union Rates

Trade union rates of a penny per rivet were paid to Lady Kelly, wife of Admiral Sir John Kelly, and other officers' wives when they drove the first rivets into the plates of the new cruiser Aurora at Portsmouth. —

Predicts Horseless London

Ministry Of Transport Working Toward Mechanizing System

Within five years, it is predicted, the London dray horse will be so rare in London as to be regarded as a curiosity, the streets of 1940 being practically entirely free of horses. The Ministry of Transport is hastening this condition by plans to substitute horse-drawn traffic by a completely mechanized system, and some of these plans will be carried into effect shortly.

The busiest streets in London will be closed to horse-drawn traffic in the near future by regulations soon to be issued by the department. Already there is a device operating in Oxford street between certain hours. Later an edict will be issued that horse-drawn vehicles will not be allowed in London at all after a period of from three to five years.

Under existing traffic legislation, the Minister of Transport, L. Hore-Belisha, has power to put an end to traffic by horse in London's streets. His department, however, has no intention of driving horses from the streets until their owners have had fair warning.

Eastern Excursions

Bargain Fares Offered By C.P.R. and C.N.R. For Early Autumn Trip

Popularity of early autumn bargain fares to eastern Canada last year has induced the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National railways to offer similar travel privileges in September of this year, according to an announcement by Joseph B. Parker, western secretary, Canadian Passenger Association.

This fall weather rate, attractive after the heat of summer, begins with a ticket sale from September 21 to October 4 and bears a final return limit of 45 days in addition to the date of sale. Stop-over privileges go with the tickets within a limit at the stations of Port Arthur, Armstrong and east.

Tickets will be honored in coaches, tourist or standard sleepers on payment of fare according to the accommodation desired. They will be on sale from all stations from Port Arthur, Armstrong and west, including Pacific Coast points to all stations including Sault Ste. Marie, Sudbury, Cochrane and east.

THE FAMOUS RUBBING LINIMENT

Rub on—pain goes. Get the new large economy size—Also available in smaller, regular size.

65

MINARD'S
"KING OF PAIN"
LINIMENT

Many Research Workers On Problem Of Developing Rust-Resistant Wheats

A score of years' arduous research and cross-breeding of many varieties of wheat lies behind the announcement from Ottawa that farmers in the spring of 1937 may expect small quantities of rust resistant wheats. And even yet the search for the perfect wheat is not concluded.

Thousands of bushels of grain in Manitoba and Saskatchewan are being lost to farmers this year because of the rust blight. Wheat stem rust has been known to plant pathologists for the past 80 years. The organism is a parasitic plant and, wafted by wind, clings to wheat stems and sucks food to the extent of causing the kernels to wither. Sometimes the attack is early and the kernels are prevented from forming.

An investigation carried on for over five years showed epidemics of rust in western Canada are initiated by spores which are blown northward from fields of rusted grain lying south of the international boundary. The organism that produces rust does not develop in the soil, and therefore treatment of the soil or seed does not prevent the growing grain from becoming infected.

Science long ago believed a rust resistant wheat could be produced. Canada started its search in 1916 at the Dominion experimental farms at Brandon, Man., and Indian Head, Sask., and subsequently the work was extended to the Dominion rust research laboratory at Winnipeg and other points. Universities and agricultural colleges came to the aid of governments in the search.

Exacting tests were made of various grains and as new types were produced they were crossed with older strains and new strains as well. The big problem was to find a rust resistant wheat that would have qualities of milling and baking equal to the best of Canada's high-grade wheats. A minute record of the work was kept.

Scores of varieties and crossed varieties are still under the study of the Dominion rust research laboratory. Two families stand out as the most promising. One family was produced from crossing Marquis with a Durum variety known as Pentad. The other family originated through from a cross between a Marquis and Reward on a derivative of a Marquis-Emmer cross.

Chiefly from these two families the federal department of agriculture hopes in 1937 to distribute small quantities of the rust resistant wheats to farmers in western Canada. The department expects to have several thousand bushels available for distribution in two to four-bushel lots. Control distribution will be retained to prevent exploitation of the new strains.

Until qualities of the new wheats have been definitely proven, they will go unchristened. They will have numbers as means of identification. And the rust research laboratory work will continue even though the new varieties show good yielding ability, good milling, baking and early ripening qualities.

Many research workers have taken part in the studies. The plant pathologists have carried on their work under Dr. H. T. Gussow, Dominion botanist. In 1924 parliament made a grant of $50,000 for erection of the rust laboratory at Winnipeg and Dr. D. L. Bailey conducted the pathological work until he went to the University of Toronto. He was succeeded by the present director, Dr. J. H. Craigie.

The plant breeding work as conducted at the laboratory has been under direction of Dr. C. H. Goulden, a notable plant breeder and geneticist of the staff of the cereal division, experimental farm branch of the federal department of agriculture. Notable work in the production of the new rust resistant types was carried on at the Brandon experimental farm under the late S. J. Bigfuson and at the University of Saskatchewan under Dr. J. B. Harrington.

Texas leads all states in production of turkeys, with North Dakota ranking second.

Sugar From Dahlias

Experiments Conducted By Research Chemists Have Been Success

Fields aflame with brilliant dahlias may be the source of a sizeable portion of future commercial sugar supply, the American Chemical Society in convention at San Francisco was informed.

A method of producing for market sugar twice as sweet as that now commonly used has been developed by Dr. Wray Rieger, Prof. Leroy W. Weatherby, and research associates at the University of Southern California.

Commercial production already has become a practical possibility, the scientists say, as the result of the working out of a means of manufacturing on basis comparable with that of beet sugar.

Professor Weatherby pointed out dus to the difference in growing seasons, dahlia sugar could be manufactured in cane or beet sugar plants during ordinarily idle seasons.

He said economic possibilities of dahlia sugar are enhanced by its dietary properties. Those on reducing diets, the university experimenters declared, would find its sweetness with less calories. There is the further favorable factor in the belief of most diabetic patients who cannot utilize common sugar that they can retain sugar of fruits such as dahlia sugar.

Another factor in diet was reported by Prof. C. A. Elvehjem of the University of Wisconsin, who said infants should be fed a little copper daily, in addition to iron to insure good health.

The Common Cold

New Vaccine Said To Reduce Liability of Infection

A fresh inroad on the common cold, by a new "teterophile" vaccine made to drink which reduced colds by 43.7 per cent. last winter, was announced in New York. The actual reduction was 70 per cent. among 399 persons. But from this was subtracted 26.3 per cent., credited as a fraction probably due to a mild common cold season.

In addition to the 399 with a 70 per cent. cold reduction, the vaccine was used by 46 persons who had previously been troubled with virtually continuous colds. Of these 43 suffered less than one cold for the winter, and three reported absolutely no benefit.

The report is made in Science, the official organ of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, by George E. Rockwell and Hermann C. Van Kirk of the University of Cincinnati department of bacteriology and H. M. Powell of the Lilly Research Laboratories, Indianapolis.

Salt Has Many Uses

Live Stock Needs It More Than Human Beings

Most people know how badly they feel the need of salt when it is absent, but few realize that live stock need salt even more than do human beings. The Salt Division of C.I.L. has issued a comprehensive chart showing the wide variety of uses to which salt is put by farmers. Under the heading "In the Barn," the quantities of salt needed in rations for different types of stock are given, as well as the need for salt to keep down the fermentation of hay with its consequent danger of spontaneous combustion. "In the Dairy" salt is an essential for the cows, for the butter, and for butter wrapping papers. "In the Home" the uses of salt vary from table use to pickling and mouth health, while "For Curing Meat" the special smoked salt is suggested.

Have you any creaking boots? Soak the soles in salt and water and leave overnight in linseed oil.

A telephone pole erected on Cape Cod more than 40 years ago is still in service. 2114

Voyage of The Eels

Is Considered One Of Most Astonishing Processes In Nature

The fishermen who, as reported in a London newspaper caught 100,000 young eels off the West Coast of Britain and transferred them to the East Prussian fishing grounds, have intercepted a stage of one of the most astonishing processes in nature.

This is the voyage of the eels from their Atlantic birthplace to European homes. Afterwards they return unerringly to the breeding-grounds of the Sargasso Sea.

The process was authoritatively investigated a few years ago by the late Prof. Johannes Schmidt, director of the Carlsberg Physiological Laboratory at Copenhagen.

He made a world voyage in the Royal Danish research ship Dana and definitely established that the Sargasso, the deepest portion of the Atlantic, is the spawning bed of European and American eels.

The adult fish move down the rivers and lakes of the two continents every autumn, never to return. Having spawned, they die. In the spring myriads of small eels begin a three-years' voyage to homes they have never known.

The elvers of the American species make their way only to America. The European species similarly come only to Europe. The Indo-Pacific species have two spawning beds, one in the east and the other in the west of the Indian Ocean.

Londoners are accustomed to the sight of the Dutch eel boats which deliver their catches at Billingsgate. The trade is an old and privileged one. Its amenities include a missionary who lives in the East End and attends to the crews' welfare.

Attempts to restore Egyptian mummies to their original state by chemical solution containing sodium hydroxide have so far proved unsuccessful.

Adult Mass Education Launched In China To End Widespread Illiteracy

One of the greatest adult mass-education movements ever launched in the Far East is under way as authorities of the Chinese-administered areas of Shanghai wage war on illiteracy.

The goal is to teach 480,000 illiterate persons in Shanghai to read and write 600 of the most commonly used Chinese characters. Although the language comprises several thousand characters, 600 of these are considered basic; with them an adult Chinese can read newspapers, write ordinary letters, decipher street-car signs, etc.

With the official opening of the campaign, 230 mass-education schools opened simultaneously in all districts of the municipality of Greater Shanghai (that portion of the city lying outside the foreign settlements).

Learning to read and write the 600 characters is free, but compulsory. Truant officers have been designated to round up the adults who would "play hookey" from classes. Those who do not attend the school to which they have been assigned, or who miss any of their classes without valid excuse, will be fined between 20c and $5.

To avoid inconvenience or loss of working time, the schedule of classes has been arranged for all hours of the day so that all groups may attend during their leisure.

Each of the 230 schools is conducted by a principal and teachers recently graduated from a special institute for mass-education training. On a basis of 300 students being accommodated every day, the 230 schools are expected to turn out 66,000 students at the end of the first term. Succeeding terms and additional schools soon to be opened will take care of similar numbers, and the entire group of nearly half a million illiterates is expected to be educated within one year.

An Experimental Dairy

Started By State of Denmark, It Has Been Success

The backbone of Danish life is the farming business within which the dairy, bacon and egg departments are chief. The Danes realised how important quality was so they built a National Experimental Dairy at Hillarod which deals with problems relating to milk, butter and cheese. The dairy which is under the Minister of Agriculture, has a director and a staff of twenty. These people deal with approximately 30,000 pounds of milk daily. The dairy was started by the State but the Danish Dairy Societies also have contributed largely to the funds, as they decided that a larger unit ,than was first called for, was needed for most efficient results. The dairy now existing handles about the same amount of milk as is handled by the majority of dairies in Denmark. The milk comes from the two state-owned farms of Faurholm and Trollesminde and from two hundred other producers of which the greater number are typical small Danish farms, milking from two to twenty cows. There are a few producers however who have from 80 to 200 cows. A considerable amount of the milk is used in cheese making and there is room for storage of over 2,000 cheeses in the building.

Sixty per cent. of the air transport flying in the United States is done at night.

Three miles above sea level in the Andes, miners work the largest known deposit of vanadium ore.

The SNAPSHOT GUILD

LABOR DAY PICTURES

Opportunities are unlimited on Labor Day for story-telling pictures such as the above.

It's hard to realize that the good old summer time has rushed by so fast and that we will soon be enjoying our last holiday of the summer season—Labor Day. But even if it is the last, it's almost the best from a picture-taking angle.

The above snapshot is just one example, and there are countless others.

As there is such a variation of light in different locations it is not possible to give any set rule for diaphragm openings and shutter speeds. For instance, when the above picture was made the sun was shining brightly but the picnic party was shaded by surrounding trees. The snapshooter with a folding camera got the correct exposure when he set the diaphragm opening at f.8 and the shutter speed at 1-25 of a second. But suppose this was a beach party; no trees are near to cast shadows but instead the bright sunlight is blazing down on the party and additional light is reflected from the water and sand. Then what?

You could then set the shutter speed for 1-100 of a second with the f.11 diaphragm opening. This setting of the diaphragm opening and shutter will serve two purposes. First—you will have the proper exposure, and second—at 1-100 of a second it will not be necessary for your subject to "hold still" when the picture is snapped.

If you have a box camera you would open it to the largest stop for the picture above and a smaller one for the beach picture.

Although the principal rules for good picture making have from time to time been given in the Snapshot Guild, some readers may be benefitted by a review of a few of them:

If there is any doubt, always give a little longer exposure.

Avoid prominent straight lines such as telegraph poles and trees and horizons which seem to cut the picture in half.

Never allow the sun to shine directly into the lens of your camera or there will be a flare of light on the negative.

Do not try to crowd too many objects nor too much scenery into a picture. Simplicity is the keynote of art in photography.

Two-thirds land or two-thirds sky makes for better composition in a landscape photograph than one-half of each.

With ordinary cameras fast moving objects should always be photographed with the most rapid shutter speed and the largest lens opening.

With that review, here's to more and better pictures over Labor Day.

JOHN VAN GUILDER.

Has Many Substitutes

Spinach Is Not Any Better Than Other Vegetables

Science is coming to the defense of the youngster who refuses to eat his spinach. Mother, it seems, is only partly right when she pleads with junior to "eat your spinach—it's good for you." It's good for him, but not nearly as good as it's been cracked up to be.

Spinach contains iron, but studies at the University of Wisconsin, carried on in those agricultural chemistry laboratories which have already made countless contributions to the knowledge of vitamins and minerals, show that only 25 per cent. of the iron is "available," as scientists put it; that is, only one quarter of it is in a form that is usable by the body. Other vegetables are no better than spinach in this respect.

A higher proportion of the iron in meat is available, according to the Wisconsin investigators. More than 60 per cent. of the iron in heart muscle and liver, both of beef and pork, is usable for blood-building. In ordinary beef the proportion is 50 per cent. The iron in cereal breakfast foods and grains is also only partly available; but the iron in soy beans was found to be 60 per cent. available, and that in alfalfa and blood, 25 per cent. New information will now make it necessary for nutritionists to revise present standards.

So spinach, after all the family tempers it has spoiled, turns out to be just one of these things for which there are plenty of substitutes.—Detroit Saturday Night.

Produce Smokeless Fuel

Cheap Method Described To American Chemical Society

A method of converting the coal now used to heat residences into a smokeless fuel at a cost of about $1 a ton was described before the American Chemical society at San Francisco. By using the Karrick method of low temperature carbonization, George W. Carter, and S. Clark Jacobson of the University of Utah reported they were able to successfully produce a solid smokeless fuel

WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

The United States tariff commission was under orders to investigate the competition between domestic and foreign pulpwood. Canada is the largest seller of this forest product in United States markets.

The Lewis machine gun, standard equipment for the British army since Great War days, is being replaced as rapidly as possible by a new and lighter weapon produced in Czechoslovakia known as the Bren gun.

Demonstration of a batteryless telephone which generates its electricity from voice sounds has been made by three Montrealers—Armand Parent, Pierre Dufresne and Carmen Norasco.

Four workmen were killed and four wounded when a road construction laborer sank a pick into an unexploded Great War shell. The accident took place on the road between Venice and Tarvisio, Italy.

A show place among southern Alberta farms, the 7,000 acres owned by the Duke of Sutherland estate, near Brooks, have been purchased by the Eastern Irrigation District. Five thousand acres are reported irrigable.

Word was received by the American Geographical society of the successful ascent of Mount Steele, 16,439 feet high, by Walter Wood, who led an expedition for the society into the Yukon territory. The feat has never before been accomplished.

Announcement of inauguration of a monthly air mail service between Fort Chipewyan, Alta., and a new post being opened at Goldfields, Sask., was made by the post office department Sunday. Goldfields is situated on the north shore of Lake Athabaska, approximately 120 miles east of Fort Chipewyan.

Little Journeys In Science

ALUMINUM

(By Gordon H. Guest, M.A.)

Aluminum is a comparatively new industrial metal. Iron, copper, lead, tin, and the precious metals have been used by man for ages but aluminum is a recent gift of science to industry. The industrial metals are all heavy substances, while aluminum is only about one third as heavy as iron. Iron, the chief structural metal of the past, rusts easily, whereas aluminum is little affected by air or moisture.

The story of the discovery of an economical method for extracting aluminum from its ores is a most interesting one. A young American scientist, Charles Hall, decided that the decomposition of the ore by means of electricity was the best method to use. The large-scale process of to-day is practically the same as the one devised by Hall in his woodshed in 1886.

Aluminum resembles tin in appearance and can be easily hammered into very thin sheets. It is fairly hard and strong, being superior to most metals in these respects, although not equal to steel. It is a very good conductor of heat and electricity and forms alloys quite readily with many metals.

The properties of aluminum, especially when it is made into alloys with certain metals, enable man to put it to a great variety of uses. Its lightness, strength, and resistance to corrosion make it suitable for all kinds of construction purposes that range from kitchen utensils and small containers of all kinds to an engine base in a single casting weighing 3800 pounds. In the construction of modern office buildings as much as 100,000 pounds of the metal have been used for such purposes as roofing, cornices, window frames, ornamental fittings, and even furniture. Gas tanks, street cars, and truck bodies are being made of aluminum, and the automobile and aircraft industries absorb approximately one third of the annual output of this new industrial metal. In a single year the washing-machine industry required over 21,000,000 pounds.

In a finely divided state, suspended in a suitable oil, it is used as a protective paint for metal objects, such as steam pipes and radiators. It has wide use as a thin foil for radio condensers.

Aluminum finds an important use in the manufacture of thermite which is used extensively for welding. Thermite consists of a mixture of iron oxide and aluminum powder and when ignited the chemical reaction which takes place produces a very great temperature. By means of thermite a broken part in a machine can be welded without taking the machine apart, which is certainly a great advantage.

Has King's Medal

Indian Chief Proud of Present Given Sioux Tribe 150 Years Ago

Proudly displaying a medal given to the chief of his tribe 150 years ago by King George III., in recognition of their services to the British forces during the American Revolutionary war, Chief Sitting Eagle of the Pipestone Sioux, posed in Winnipeg for his picture recently.

"Chief," he was asked, "would your people consider taking this country back if it was offered to you." The chief became indignant. People, apparently, are always asking him to take the country back, and it's getting on his nerves.

"Ugh!" he snorted. "We had this country once, when it was in a lot better shape than it is now. Palefaces won it, and Indian always plays for keeps. You got it, you keep it; no exchanges can be made on this goods, thank you," he declared.

The chief's medal, which he will hand on to his nephew when he goes to the happy hunting grounds, is as handsome as it is rare. It is one of seven which were struck following the war, and given to the seven chiefs of the Seven Nations. On one side is facsimile of the King and on the reverse side a picture of a lion and a wolf allied against an unseen foe.

The Sioux at Pipestone are not natives of western Canada, but came here many years ago from the United States. They do not come in for treaty money which the government disburses every year to Canadian Indians.

Birthday Of Panama Canal

Waterway Was Opened To Traffic 21 Years Ago

The Panama Canal, which shortens the water course from New York to the Pacific coast by more than 8,400 miles, came of age on August 15. Since it was opened to traffic 21 years ago—Aug. 15, 1914—fulfilling a dream which led the Spanish to make engineering surveys as early as 1521, $394,566,620 in tolls has been paid for 82,673 passages of ships between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. The canal now has a capacity estimated at about 348 ships a day, although in the fiscal year ended June 30 the average number of daily transits was only about fifteen. The highest daily average was less than eighteen in the peak year of 1928.

The East Indian banyan tree is distinguished by the fact that roots descend from its branches and become auxiliary trunks, thus permitting the tree to extend over a wide area.

The Tokyo earthquake of 1923 caused a greater monetary loss than the entire Japanese-Russian war. More than 400,000 buildings were demolished.

ASSISTING NATURE

By Jack Miner.

During the past year I have read a number of articles both in magazines and in newspapers, as well as many letters that come to me, on the subject of "Nature's Balance," decrying actions or systems on the part of man which the writer described as "Interfering with Nature," "Upsetting Nature's Balance," and so on. To all who adopt that attitude I should like to put myself on record to the effect that, personally, I believe the so-called "Balancing of Nature" was left entirely with man, and that I believe in assisting nature for the benefit of humanity. God created everything and then He created man "in His own likeness and gave him dominion over all;" that is, as I understand it, the power and authority to manage everything here on earth.

Look, for instance, at the animal world, with the live-stock in the farmer's barnyard as example. Did God create the Jersey Cow, and Holstein, and the Hereford? No. He gave man the original stock and then God, through man's instrumentality, developed many breeds, some for the high cream content of milk, some to produce the greatest quantity of milk, and some as the best beef cattle. All have been on earth a long time, of course; but their differences are the result of man's management. And, remember, man had to interfere with Nature to develop them.

Much the same thing is true of the Horse, different strains being cultivated for particular purposes, such as Clydesdales and Percherons for heavy draught work, and the blue-blooded descendants of original Arab stock for racing.

Recently I was in some of the southern States, where the character of the farm work to be done is too heavy for the common ass, yet where the climate is too warm to permit of the horse doing its best. In that part of the continent, therefore, man has crossed the ass with our common horse and produced a beast that withstands the heat and is also strong enough to do the work of tilling the soil. Yes, he has developed the mule. But the mule kicked and, so far as I know, has gone no further.

In poultry, if you trace back various species, it is very easy to see that it has been the work of man that has developed the different breeds, Leghorns, Brahmas, Minorcas, Plymouth Rocks, and so on, some of which are especially valuable as layers, and others as food. Our much prized turkey is nothing more or less than the wild turkey, domesticated and improved.

Seventy-five years ago our Canadian north-west was grazed by millions of wild buffalo (Bos bison). Then came the white man who, realizing the value of the fertile soil, established a park where a herd was placed to preserve the species from extinction, slaughtered the great roaming herds and, turning the land upside-down, made it into one of the largest and most valuable of earth's great wheat-fields, with towns and cities and stately governmental buildings dotted here and there across its vast expanse. Remember, though, that in order to bring about this state of things, man had to "Interfere with Nature", as some would call it.

And speaking of wheat-fields, wheat has been man's favorite food for centuries. Yet wheat, even as it was being grown in Canada in comparatively recent years, had certain weaknesses. It had to be planted in the fall and did not always survive the severity of the western winter. It was not producing as abundantly as seemed desirable and it did not mature rapidly enough always to escape the early autumn frosts. Then came to our aid such men as Professor Charles Saunders, cerealist of Ottawa, and by study, experimentation and the rigid selection of choice grains, developed a wheat that could be planted in the spring, that would yield several bushels more per acre than had been the rule previously, that would mature within a certain period of time, and that yet retained all its former qualities. We have today the Marquis and the Garnet and other species of wheat, developed by man. God created the original, the germ; but man was given, and has used, the power to develop, manage and control it.

Or if you will consider your flower garden, look at the Iris. God gave to us in America a little, insignificant flower growing along the banks of streams, which we called, commonly, the "flag". From it man has developed the Iris that grows three or four feet high, varied in color, and some giving out an exquisite fragrance. But man had to interfere with Nature to accomplish this. Or take the rose. Did God create the American Beauty Rose? No. He gave man brains, and a little old wild Rose which served as the germ, so to speak. Today, through the efforts of outstanding botanists, man has been given flowers of beauty and fragrance, as the Creator intended should be done.

But let us look at another side of the question. At the same time God created the little wild rose, He created also the weed, typical of which is the Canadian Thistle. Still he gave to man the brains and the means of controlling these also, so that they may be restrained from predominating the plant world.

In your orchard are many varieties of fruit. Did God create the Stark Delicious apple, the Northern Spy, and other varieties? No. He gave man the little wild Crab Apple, and the Hawthorne, which is a miniature apple or germ, and from these man developed what we have today. Yet, according to some people's statements, if you kill the mice that girdle these fruit trees when they are small, you are "interfering with or upsetting Nature's balance."

If you are raising poultry, or other bird life, and hawks begin to destroy and live on the birds, and you fail to take a gun and shoot the hawks, then you are not using the brains God gave you.

If your clothing were to become infested with vermin or your dwelling with rodents, you would destroy the insects or animals that were troubling you. Yet (if they were consistent in their views) people would have to maintain that in doing so you are "upsetting Nature's balance", since God created all these creatures at the same time. Or how about the fly, carrier of typhoid? Do you control it or, preferring not tto disturb "Nature's own", let it live? Personally, I am glad He gave man "dominion over all" these things.

Indeed, one is moved to ask the question, What would our animal world, our farms and orchards and gardens, our whole world, be like if man had not assisted Nature? Yet the very minute the white man discovered this continent, came ashore, cut down a tree and began to develop North America into a garden for hundreds of millions of people, that man, according to some, disturbed the balance of Nature.

As for me, I thank God for all He made, for the raw materials He gave us with which to work; that He made us in His own likeness, after His own image, and endowed us with sufficient brains to develop those raw materials and keep on discovering and bringing within reach of us all the blessings He created. To illustrate my meaning, allow me to quote the poem, "Making a Garden," written by Ida M. Thomas:

Man ploughs and plants and digs and weeds,
He works with hoe and spade;
God sends the sun and rain and air,
And thus a garden's made.
He must be proud who tills the soil
And turns the heavy sod;
How wonderful a thing to be
In partnership with God!

I say, He wants all of us to be partners.

Household Arts

by Alice Brooks

Crochet These Gloves for Fall

PATTERN 5431

Here's what the well-gloved woman will be wearing this fall with her frocks and light-weight coats! And she won't mind showing her hand either. The nicely-flared cuff of these crocheted gloves have just the right fit over fall sleeves. Note the interesting contrast of the cuff design with the plain crochet of the hand. And how beautifully and comfortably that glove does fit! All stitches are easy, and work up quickly in light-weight wool.

In pattern 5431 you will find directions for making the gloves shown in a small, medium and large size (all given in one pattern); an illustration of the gloves and of all stitches used; material requirements.

To obtain this pattern send 20 cents in stamps or coin (coin preferred) to Household Arts Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg.

There is no Alice Brooks pattern book published.

Magnetic Sweeper Useful

Picks 291 Pounds of Metal Objects Off Texas Roads

Magnetic highway cleaners have removed large quantities of nails and other metal objects from South Texas highways.

In the 18-mile stretch between Pharr and Mercedes, the machine removed 291.5 pounds of nails, scrap iron, tin cans, wire, bolts and other objects.

On highway 66, in Brooks county, the machine recently picked up 111 pounds of metal. The machine is operated by the Texas highway department.

2114

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

SEPTEMBER 8

LYDIA AND PRISCILLA

(Christian Women In Industrial Life)

Golden text: Give her of the fruit of her hands; And let her works praise her in the gates. Proverbs 31: 31.

Lesson: Acts 16:11-15; 18:1-3, 24-28; Romans 16:1-6.

Devotional Reading: Proverbs 31: 10-31.

Explanations And Comments

Lydia a Merchant at Philippi, Acts 16:11-15. After receiving the call to "come over into Macedonia and help us," Paul and his company sailed from Troas to the island of Samothrace, thence to Neapolis and then on foot nine miles inland to Philippi. This city was a Roman colony, and claimed the distinction of being "the first of the district." We know that there was great rivalry among cities for that title.

Evidently the city had no synagogue, or Paul would have gone there when the first Sabbath came. He supposed he would find a place of prayer by the river side (as was customary), and going there he was not disappointed. He met there a company of women, among them a prosperous merchant named Lydia. She was from Thyatira and dealt in purple-dyed garments. She must have been a Jewish proselyte, for it is said that "she worshipped God."

Priscilla (a Tentmaker at Corinth, Acts 18:1-3. From Athens Paul went on to Corinth, and there found a home with Aquila and Priscilla, Jews who had lately come there from Italy because they had been driven out from Rome by the Emperor Claudius. They were tentmakers like himself, and he lived and worked with them at this trade.

Priscilla, a Teacher of Apollos at Ephesus, Acts 18:24-28. After spending eighteen months at Corinth, Paul departed for Jerusalem. Priscilla and Aquila accompanied him as far as Ephesus, where they settled. A little later a Jew named Apollos, a native of Alexandria, came to Ephesus. He is mentioned again in Acts 19:1, I. Cor. 1:12; 3:4-6; 4:6; 16:12; Titus 3:13. He was eloquent and mighty in the Scriptures and taught in the synagogue about Jesus, though he knew only the baptism of John; that is, he had been instructed and baptized by the disciples of John the Baptist, and while his knowledge of Jesus was accurate as far as it went, it was somewhat limited. Priscilla and Aquila heard him, recognized his earnestness, his fervency of spirit, and also his defects, and taking him home explained to him the way of God more accurately.

England Builds New Houses

Over Two Million Have Been Erected Since Armistice

Sir Kingsley Wood, minister of health, opening St. Andrews Gardens at Liverpool, England, said that more than 300 flats had been erected on the site of a former abattoir near the centre of the city. For the first time balconies had been provided on the front elevation to a number of living rooms and the horizontal treatment afforded greater window area.

Since the armistice no fewer than 2,670,500 new houses had been built in England, said Sir Kingsley, and the capital cost involved and derived from the state, the local authorities and the private capitalists during that period amounted to $9,000,000,000.

Sir Kingsley declared that the policy of the ministry of health had not led to a lowering of housing standards, and denied that there was a craze for cheapness and an indifference to the quality of the houres provided.

Clerk—"These are especially strong shirts, madam. They simply laugh at the laundry."

Customer—"I know that kind; I had some which came back with their sides split."

Aztec medicine compared so favorably with European knowledge of the subject that Franciscan friars had the Indian native medicine taught in the first college they established for natives of Mexico.

WHEAT RUST TAKES HEAVY TOLL OF WESTERN CROP

Ottawa.—Farmers of western Canada will lose approximately $100,000,000 on account of wheat rust this year, taking 80 cents a bushel as the average price for wheat, Dr. E. S. Archibald, director of experimental farms, believes.

Dr. Archibald told a local service club he had made two trips to the west this season and until about three weeks ago looked for a 500,000,000 bushel crop of wheat, oats and barley. Now, however, the situation was changed. Western grain fields had been struck by the worst epidemic of black stem rust ever experienced in Canada. Previous epidemics had come in 1904, 1916, 1920, 1923 and 1927.

Rust caused a loss of 100,000,000 bushels in 1916, said Dr. Archibald. He said this was "the year of the great disaster in western Canada when wheat was so badly needed by Great Britain and the allies." It had meant a loss of $150,000,000.

This year the loss in bushels would be greater, although the financial loss would be less because of lower prices. United States farmers had suffered as well to the tune of many millions.

"The condition this year," he said, "is that at the present time according to estimates made about 10 days ago, there will be a total reduction in the west of about 162,000,000 bushels."

Added to the loss in volume would be a reduction in the grades of wheat which would almost equal the monetary loss involved in the decreased yield.

The areas most affected would be the southern half of Manitoba and the southeastern part of Saskatchewan. The line of severe infection extended as far west as Moose Jaw, but Alberta and northwest Saskatchewan were not affected.

Several varieties of high-yielding rust-resistant wheat had now been developed, said Dr. Archibald, and there were about 8,000 or 9,000 bushels of this wheat available for seeding next year. If this quantity could be increased at a normal rate in the next couple of years the most critical aspects of the rust problem would be limited.

Left Children To Starve

Woman Beheaded In Germany As Punishment For Crime

Berlin.—Charlotte Juenemann was beheaded in punishment for the crime of allowing her three children to starve to death. Willy Gehrke, 23, was put to death by the knife for robbery and murder.

Frau Juenemann, young, slim, blond, was convicted last March after testimony had been given that she had squandered in cafes and dance halls the money she had received for the relief of her three boys, four, 18 months and four months old.

"I had no time to give the children food and water," the police quoted her. She was the fourth woman to lose her head on the chopping block this year.

Re-Opening As Scheduled

University of Alberta Starts New Term September 28

Edmonton.—University of Alberta will re-open September 23 as scheduled, it has been announced by Geoffrey Taylor, assistant registrar and spokesman in the absence of Registrar A. E. Ottewell. Putting an end to rumors that have been current since the provincial election, university officials state that they have received no notification that the college would not re-open on schedule.

Preserve Body of Lenin

Moscow.—Prof. Boris Zbarsky said the body of Nikolai Lenin, father of Communism, may be preserved for the next 100 years. He is one of the inventors of the secret process of embalming by which Lenin's remains were treated 11 years ago. The professor said he and his colleague, Prof. Vladimir Petrovich, were satisfied beyond all expectations.

High Price For Book

Half Million Asked For Copy of Lawrence's Last Book

New York.—The highest price ever quoted on a book at publication will astound those who inquire next winter about "The Mint," by Aircraftsman Ross.

The price is $500,000 the copy.

Aircraftsman Ross is T. E. Shaw and T. E. Lawrence and "Lawrence of Arabia." He used the name Ross for a time in an effort to avoid publicity when he was with the air forces.

Its criticism of living men, of British institutions and of the profession of soldier and several other things are described by one who has seen the manuscript as so stringent that publication may not be had in England for many years, if ever. Lawrence wished it to be protected, but kept out of circulation.

So the book is to be set up and printed by Doubleday, Doran and Co. Two copies will be sent to Washington to secure copyright; 10 copies will be kept for sale. But it is not believed that there will be any takers at $500,000.

Paderewski On The Air

Will Broadcast Program From Switzerland On October 12

Geneva.—Paderewski is going on the air for the first time. From the living room of his villa at Morges, between Geneva and Lausanne, on the shore of Lake Geneva, he will play an all-Chopin concert for 90 minutes, Saturday, October 12. The international radiocast was arranged by the Societe Roman de Radiodiffusion. American handling is over the WJZ network of the National Broadcasting Company, from 10:30 to 12 noon, E.S.T.

No other concerts are planned by the Polish pianist this year. Fritz Kreisler now remains the only world-famed artist to refuse going on the air.

Farm Home Fire

Three Lives Lost In Blaze In Edmonton District

Edmonton.—Toll of a farm home fire 38 miles west of here on July 31 was brought to three with the death of Mrs. Olga Adams, 22, in hospital here.

Her children, George, four, and Margaret, three, died in the blaze The father, Lewis, 52, suffered burns about the hands when he put out the flames in Mrs. Adams' clothing and as he tried to reach the children. Exploding gasoline being poured into a lamp caused the fire.

Giant Candle

New York.—A white-haired, 75-year-old artist, who has manufactured some of the finest scented candles in the world, disclosed that he has received an order for a giant candle, to burn 500 years, as a symbol of gratitude to the saints for bringing Mme. Amelita Galli-Curci, operatic soprano, safely through a recent throat operation.

Highway Contract

Winnipeg.—Contract for applying an asphalt surfacing to the trans-Canada highway, a distance of 24 miles, between Carberry and Brandon, was awarded by the good roads board to Carter, Halls, Aldinger, Limited, for $99,827. This company submitted the lowest of three tenders.

Seeking Migration Rights

London.—The Daily Herald declared the Japanese government is preparing to open diplomatic negotiations with Great Britain, Holland and other powers "with the idea of securing emigration rights in the Far East for several millions of her surplus population."

War For Peace

Ottawa.—The Canadian delegation to the League of Nations assembly was instructed to support peace, Prime Minister Bennett said. "Members of the delegation were told that the only war we are interested in is the war for peace," he added.

Swedish engineers have developed a concrete building material containing a gas that causes it to rise like bread. It is very light. 2114

W. H. HOWSON

Liberal leader in Alberta, who succeeded in holding his Edmonton seat in the provincial elections.

South Polar Expedition

Canadian Aviators Arrive at Montevideo for Proposed Flight

Sao Paulo, Brazil.—As explorer Lincoln Ellsworth left here by aeroplane for the Matto Grosso jungles on a jaguar hunt, the Canadian aviators who will accompany the Ellsworth-Wilkins South Polar expedition this winter arrived at Montevideo.

Pilots Herbert Hollick-Kenyon, James Lymburner and Patrick Matthew arrived aboard the steamship Eastern Prince and announced they would test the expedition planes there.

Mrs. Ellsworth accompanied her husband on the hunt. On its completion, Ellsworth will go to Montevideo to join Sir Hubert Wilkins, who is preparing for the new expedition to the Antarctic. They will sail with the aviators in October for the polar regions.

To Recall Legislators

New Plan In Election Laws Promised for Alberta

Calgary.—Something new in election laws has been promised the people of Alberta by William Aberhart, leader of the Social Credit party that swept into power in the provincial election. For the first time in Canada, electors will have the right to recall legislators who fail to live up to their pre-election promises

It is expected the Aberhart legislation will be patterned after the American recall laws although its details have not been decided. It is probable the act will provide that a recall plebiscite may be held if a certain percentage of the voters in a constituency favor it through a petition. If the plebiscite showed the majority of voters desired a new election, it would be held.

Many Farm Jobs

Toronto.—Late returns to the Ontario department of labor showed that more than 2,400 unemployed single men have been placed on farms through the work campaign opened after Premier Hepburn ordered closure of the hostels.

Death In Hurricane

Expect Many Lives Lost In Newfoundland Gale

St. John's, Nfld.—A secret of the sea, Newfoundland's hurricane dead, remained uncounted, but reports seeping into St. John's from scattered villages indicated between 40 and 50 lives had been taken by the weekend gale that strewed wholesale death about the island's coastal waters.

With communication services disrupted by the storm, it appeared likely the full toll of the dead would not be known for days. Wrecked ships were scattered all along the island's eastern side; more were adrift at sea without crews, and others, possibly, had been sunk without trace.

Can Pay For War

Italy's Financial Condition Can Take Care For Long Struggle

Rome.—Italy's financial condition permits her to contemplate waging war indefinitely—whether in Africa or Europe—informed sources asserted.

The informed sources explained, however, that Italy does not expect to have to support a prolonged campaign in East Africa. They believed if war comes, it will be a question of one gigantic assault.

Italy has a gold reserve of approximately 5,000,000,000 lira, which has fluctuated only slightly, due to government control. A little less than 1,000,000,000 lira have been spent already for Italy's East African campaign.

Major Douglas To Come

Social Credit Founder Ready To Visit Alberta

Calgary.—Major C. H. Douglas, founder of Social Credit, may come to Alberta early in September to advise the new Aberhart government on establishing its Social Credit system. He cabled William Aberhart he could leave England in 10 days or two weeks.

Douglas was appointed financial adviser to the Reid government, having a two-year contract. He will continue under the Aberhart administration.

Ontario Relief Payments

Toronto.—Relief sum payments to Ontario municipalities after September 1 when they will have to look after their own relief administration will be lump sum payments scaled according to the ability of the municipality to pay its own way and based on the number of persons on relief, Hon. David A. Croll, Ontario minister of welfare, said.

War Risk Insurance

London.—War risk insurance was quoted by Lloyds at a 400 per cent. increase. When rates were sought by Scandinavian shippers they were quoted five shillings 100 pounds for a semester against war damage compared with the recent rate of two shillings and sixpence for a year, twice the time.

PRINCESS WEDS DANCE BAND LEADER

The bride and bridegroom cut the cake at the wedding at the Mayfair Hotel, London, of Princess Pearl, daughter of the white Rajah and Ranee of Sarawak to Mr. Harry Roy, a famous dance band leader of London.

U. S. POLICY IS TO KEEP NATION OUT OF WAR

Washington. — A mandatory law embodying a policy intended to safeguard the United States against war received the approval of President Roosevelt.

A ceremony at which he had intended to sign the resolution, however, was postponed to suit the convenience of members of congress invited to attend. Those receiving the invitations had participated in framing the legislation, which marks a reversal of the Wilson neutrality program.

The Pittman-McReynolds proposal directs the president to proclaim a mandatory embargo on arms to all belligerents in event of a declaration of war between two foreign powers.

Under a last minute compromise, the arms ban and a provision making it unlawful for United States ships to carry arms or implements of war to any port of belligerent countries or to a neutral port for trans-shipment to a belligerent would expire Feb. 29, 1936. But after that date, these provisions would remain in force:

A licensing system for the manufacture and export of arms and munitions under the supervision of a board of cabinet officers.

Discretionary authority for the president to restrict or close the territorial waters or ports of the United States to belligerent submarines, to prohibit American citizens from travelling on ships of warring nations except at their own risk, unless in flight from a country at war, and to require bond of any vessel suspected to be about to carry men or supplies to a belligerent ship at sea.

Plan Brought Results

New York Relief Takers Prefer Work To Jail

New York.—New York's "work or go to jail" policy for relief recipients produced what an official called "amazing" results in its first test.

Applicants were reported by observers to be taking works progress administration jobs at the rate of one a minute in some offices.

It appeared about 5,000 laborers had been removed from the relief rolls to jobs in one day.

When relief offices opened a line of men and women awaited to take the $55-a-month relief jobs. Over the weekend they had read an edict that those who refused work would first be cut off from relief and then, if they proved stubborn, be prosecuted for failure to support their families.

Britain Protests

Objects To Reported Remarks At Soviet Gathering

London.—It was learned from an informed source here that Great Britain protested at Moscow through Viscount Chilston, British ambassador, Aug. 19, against remarks expressed at the recent congress of the third internationale.

Georgi Dimitrov, who was elected to the permanent executive committee at the closing session of the congress, was reported to have said in a speech the National government in Britain was clearing the way for Fascism, and Communists in England were working for a return of a Labor government with a view to establishing a Soviet regime.

Freak Zinnia Bloom

Midale, Sask.—Three small flowers in the centre of a large zinnia bloom is the latest freak flower to be picked from the garden of Mrs. W. Shoppam in Midale. The three small blooms are about half an inch in diameter and the large bloom two inches. All are on the one stem and form one flower.

Danger Of Default

Calgary.—Unless the Alberta or federal governments come to the assistance of the city of Calgary it will be forced to default, Mayor Andrew Davison advised William Aberhart, Social Credit leader.

STONY PLAIN SUN.

Published Every Thursday at The Sun Office, Stony Plain.

Thursday, Sept 5, 1935.

Advertising Rates:

Display, 40 cents per column inch plate, 25c per column inch.
Readers in Locals, 15c line.
Legal and Municipal Notices, etc., 15c line first insertion: 10c line each subsequent insertion.

Duck Season Opens in North

The open season for the shooting of geese and ducks north of the Athabasca and Clearwater rivers began at noon Monday. In the district south of these 2 rivers the season will not open until noon Mon. Sept. 16. In the big game hunting field, Monday marked the beginning of the open season on mountain sheep (male only) and mountain goats, male and female The season on these closes on Oct. 31.

Bag limits on ducks are set at 15 a day to Sept. 30th, and 25 a day from Oct. 1 to Nov. 14th.

Judicial Sale of Farm Property by Tender.

Pursuant to the Order for Sale and the Directions of the Honourable Mr. Justice Ives, sealed tenders will be received for the purchase of the

N.E. ¼ of Sec. 36, Tp. 51, Rg. 3, W. 5th Mer., containing 160 acres more or less, reserving thereout all mines and minerals.

The vendor is informed that this land is situated 7 miles from Duffield, and one-half mile from the nearest school. About 70 acres have been under cultivation, and there are about 20 acres of hay land. There is on the property a frame house 20' x 22', a barn 24' x 32, and a hen house 12' x 16', which buildings are in a fair state of repair. There is a well on the property, and it is fenced on three sides.

Tenders must be enclosed in sealed envelopes marked "Tender Fraser vs. Burton No. 25589" addressed to H. P. Wallace, Clerk of the Supreme Court, Edmonton, Alberta, and must be in his hands not later than 12 o'clock noon on the 23rd day of September, 1935.

TERMS OF SALE.

Each tender shall be accompanied by a marked check or cash for 10 per cent. of the amount of the tender. and the balance of the purchase price shall be paid (unless the time is otherwise extended) into Court within 60 days after acceptance of tender, without interest, or in the alternative the purchaser shall execute a mortgage for the sum of $1000.00, which shall be a first charge on the land, and the remainder of the purchase money shall be paid into Court within 60 days after the acceptance of the tender, without interest. The mortgage shall be for a term of 5 years payable in 5 equal annual instalments and shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent, per annum, payable yearly.

The deposit of 10 per cent shall be forfeited by the successful tenderer if he refuses to carry out the purchase after acceptance of his tender. Cheques of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them immediately after rejection thereof. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. In all other respects the terms and conditions of the sale will be the standing conditions of sale of the Supreme Court so far as same are applicable hereto.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Lymburn, Reid & Cobbledick, 823 Tegler Building, Edmonton.

DATED at Edmonton, Alberta, this 20th day of August, 1935.

"R. P. WALLACE,"
C. S. C.

Approved
"W. G. IVES"
J. S. C.

THE NEWS OF STONY PLAIN AND DISTRICT.

Mr Alan Stewart, Wetaskiwin, holidayed in Stony.

Mr Ralph Witherspoon left on Saturday for Lavoie, where he has secured a position as teacher.

Miss Muriel Michael left Tuesday Evg. for Edmonton.

Miss Barbara Robinson, of Edmonton, was a week end visitor with Miss E Malloch. Several of the latter's friends gave teas in honor of the guest.

A postcard from the Christie outfit indicates they had reached Sandy Point, Idaho, on their way to the Coast.

Mr Jac Ursel Jr., who is running a lumber camp out West, was in town Saturday, taking orders for spruce lumber.

While trying to alight from the school van Tuesday Aft., while the van was in motion, Martha Mayer, who lives on the Highway, received injuries to her knee She was taken to Dr Walton's surgery, where her injuries were attended to.

We had our regular weekly team runaway on Saturday Aft., featuring a frisky span of horses belonging to Mr Untersehuetz. Altho they started the race on Main St down by Armbrvster's mill, they got switched at Railroad av. and headed up a side street to the feed-lot, where they were captured.

Some 15 or 16 50-pound bundles of binder twine were purloined from the Co operative store on 2d av. during the early hours of Friday morning. The theft was effected by breaking the sash on the west window and removing the bundles thru the opening. The theft was discovered immediately Messrs. Barnes & Erickson opened up for business.

On Sunday next, Sept. 8, Lutheran services in English will be held at Peace church, Spruce Grove. Rev H Kuring, pastor.

Dr Brown, Dentist, resumed his Friday trips to Stony Plain on Aug 30.

BUTTER AND EGGS WANTED at The Royal Cafe

Card of Thanks.

Mrs A Fischer and Family wish to thank their friends for the kindness and sympathy shown on the occasion of their recent sad bereavement; and also for the beautiful floral offerings.

Holborn Happenings.

The Busy Bees had a dance recently to raise funds for Xmas presents for the little tots of the community. It was attended by a splendid crowd.

Holborn Social Credit group are putting on a show and dance Sept 12; Adm., adults 20c, children 10c. Urshel's orchestra.

Another show and dance will be put on Sept. 27.—H. J. R.

Inga M. D. Poundkeepers.

S.E. 16-53-2-5, A. J. Matthews, Carvel P.O.

N.E. 3-52-3-5, Scott Bell, Duffield P.O.

S.E. 28-51-2-5, Donald McDonald, Brightbank P.O.

N.W. 26-52 1-5, Ph. Litzenberger, Stony Plain P.O.

Line Elevators Reduce Storage Rates on Grain.

Line country elevator and terminal companies have filed tariffs with the Board of Grain Commissioners providing for a reduction in storage rates from one thirtieth to one forty-gtth of 1 cent per bu. per day. This reduced rate became effective September 1st, 1935.

New Provincial Government Assumes Office.

In the historic council chamber at the Parliament buildings, Edmonton, the first social credit government in the world assumed office on Tuesday.

Sworn in by Hon. W. L. Walsh, the Lieut.-Governor of Alberta, at impressive ceremonies, Premier Aberhart and his 7 ministers took over the administration of affairs of the Province and thus became the seventh Ministry in Alberta's history.

Sporting Notes.

During the past week sports were decidedly on the up and up. On labor day the golf and tennis clubs gave a successful social. As usual, the ladies put up a delightful lunch.

The golf club has begun a tournament, but only a few of the matches were played—the play will continue during the next week.

Several good matches were seen on the tenns courts; two local championshipteams from 1934 were challenged,and only 1 came thru with a win; the mixed doubles champs of the past few years, Mr and Mrs Yeats, successfully defended their title against Mrs Lewis and Lorne Oatway, to win by scores of 6—3. The ladies double team, B Mundt and E Wudel, defending champs, were easily defeated by Mrs Yeats and Mrs Lewis by scores of 6—2

All are now awaiting the big Sports dance Friday Sept. 13 to finish off a good season. "Come and bring your friends—if you have none, come and make some.

Stony's ball tossers kept their late record intact by downing Brightbank heik last Sunday in a good game, 9—4

LOST!

1 brown and white 5-month old dog, part Collie and part Springer; 4 white feet, half-white head. Reward on return to John P Miller, Postmaster. ir

AUCTION SALE BILLS,
WELL GOT UP AND PRINTED
AND ADVERTISING
TOO, ARE ESSENTIAL IF YOU WISH YOUR SALE TO BE A SUCCESS.
BRING YOUR LIST TO
The STONY PLAIN SUN

ACREAGE FOR RENT.
20 ACRES, MORE OR LESS.
Next Town of Stony Plain.
APPLY
Jas. Malloch,
PHONE 34.

DR. R. A. WALTON,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, 1st St. W Opp. Town Hall. Phone 1.

G. J. BRYAN, B. A., LL.B.,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC.
Successor to the late F. W. Lundy
STONY PLAIN.

DR. G. H. BROWN,
DENTAL SURGEON,
Cor. 95 St. & 118 Av., Edmonton.
PHONE 73174.
At Stony Plain on Fridays.

TO RENT—Large, Comfortable Room, with or without board. Apply Mrs A L Fife, Stony Plain

Lost—License plate 62-561. Return to Rev P Hanneman, Golden Spike. h.b

Wanted—Small classified ads. bringbig results. Try one.

Lost—Auto plate No 32338. Inquire Sun Office. eh

For Sale—House on Third ave., Stony Plain; 5 rooms, barn, well; sell reasonable. Phone 16. h.h

Found—Flat Key. Inquire Sun Office. h h

MAN WANTED for Rawleigh Route of 800 families. Write today. Rawleigh, Dept. WGR 98-SA. Winnipeg, Man., Canada.

The Market Report

WHEAT.

No. 1 Northern	0 62
No. 2 Northern	0 59
No. 3 Northern	0.53
No. 4 Northern	0 47

OATS.

2 C. W.	21
3 C. W.	18
Extra 1 Feed	.18
No. 1 Feed	16
No. 2 Feed	14

BARLEY

No. 3	15
No. 4	13

FINANCIAL CLASS ALONE IN CANADA ENJOYS INCOMES.

The financial class is the only class in Canada today enjoying prosperity, their incomes having increased during the period of depression by at least 25 per cent., while the incomes of all others, including farmers, merchants, industrialists, construction workers and labor of all kinds, doctors, architects, lawyers and those in other professions show a decline of 40 per cent, declared the Hon. H. H. Stevens in a recent speech.

"If this condition is allowed to continue," said Mr. Stevens, "it will mean that eventually all the people in Canada will be slaves to the financial class. He urged his hearers to get into the strong current of public opinion thruout Canada which is working toward a readjustment and change in bringing conditions back to normal."

THE SUN BOOK SHOP.
School Supplies Our Specialty.

We have on hand Used Text Books for High School and Public School grades, to be disposed of on reasonable terms.

WE TAKE ORDERS FOR TEXT BOOKS ISSUED BY THE DEPT. OF EDUCATION; AED ALSO FOR ALL BOOKS ISSUED BY THE INSTITUTE OF APPLIED ART, EDMONTON

Regulation' Note Book.
with Rings. Refills for same; and also Gummed Reinforcements.

Chalk.
boxes of 1-gross.
Sanigene, Excelsio, etc., , low prices.

Reeves's Paints
50c. a box. Refills for same. every color.
Reeves's Tempera Poster, Show card Colors.

Exercise Books (Ink)
Prices range from 16c. for the best, to 3c.

Scribblers (Pencil)
Prices from 2½c up.

Waterman's Ink,
2-oz, pints & quarts. Also Peerless Ink, 2-oz. & pints.

India Ink
Reeves's ½-oz. 19c.

Pencils,
a large variety on hand.

A Good Road and
CHEVROLET
For Real Pleasure.
WHEREVER YOU FIND AN AUTO, THERE YOU FIND A
NEW CHEVROLET SIX.

Enjoy the variety of breads it is easy to make with

ROYAL YEAST CAKES

Graham Bread is both wholesome and delicious. See page 8 of the Royal Yeast Bake Book.

For breakfast or lunch this Tea Ring is always welcome. Recipe on page 9, Royal Yeast Bake Book.

This buttery Dutch Apple Cake is a special treat! Recipe in Royal Yeast Bake Book, page 13.

YEAST must be in perfect condition if it is to leaven properly. That's why *every* Royal Yeast Cake comes to you *individually* protected by an airtight wrapping. You can depend on these famous yeast cakes for full leavening power every time. Keep a package handy in your kitchen.

Two Helpful Booklets... FREE!

The "Royal Yeast Bake Book" tells all about the art of breadmaking and gives *tested* recipes. "The Royal Road to Better Health" explains how the regular use of Royal Yeast Cakes as a food will improve your health.

BUY MADE-IN-CANADA GOODS

STANDARD BRANDS LIMITED
Fraser Ave., and Liberty St., Toronto, Ont.
Please send me, free, the "Royal Yeast Bake Book" and "The Royal Road to Better Health."

Name_____

Street_____

Town_____ Prov.____

This Robin Was Clever

Called Man To Help Rescue Mate From Snake

The story of a robin which called a man to rescue its mate from the jaws of a snake was told Friday.

George Swan, attracted by a bird screaming and flapping against the back door of his home, went to investigate. The robin flew away as he approached, appearing to call him on, and Swan followed.

It led him to the end of the garden circling close to the fence, calling loudly. There in the grass Swan saw a snake with another robin in its mouth.

He killed the three-foot reptile with a stick and the two birds flew away together. 2114

MISS ALADDIN

—By—

Christine Whiting Parmenter

Author Of
"One Wide River To Cross"
"The Unknown Port", Etc.

SYNOPSIS

Nancy Nelson is a sub-deb, a gay, irresponsible girl of nineteen, with no care beyond the choice of her costume for her coming-out party. Suddenly, in the market crash, her indulgent father loses all he had, and his family is faced with the necessity of a simpler method of living. At this juncture a letter is received from an eccentric relative in Colorado, who offers the girl a home on what seems to be impossible conditions.

After much consideration Cousin Columbine's offer is accepted, and Nancy and Jack arrive at Pine Ridge.

Nancy set out one afternoon to climb to the top of a hill so as to obtain a view of the surrounding landscape and misses the path Aurora Tubbs had told her to follow. A truck comes along the road, driven by Matthew Adams, and she asks him which way to go. They ascend the hill, look around, and then go on to Cousin Columbine's. There Mark Adam tells Nancy that his brother Luke has broken his leg, and that Jack Nelson has been hired to help out while Luke's leg gets better. With Jack away, Nancy finds that she is lonesome, and having no books to read, the idea of starting a public library at Pine Ridge seems a good one, and Nance writes home to get her parents to send all the books they could spare and all they could induce others to let them have.

Nance and Matthew Adam go Christmas shopping in a neighboring town. On their return to Pine Ridge, Nance is amazed to see the Columbine residence all lit up, and asks Matthew if he knows why. He said: Let's go in and see. Then Nancy learns that she is having her debut, but in a different setting than had been planned for her in Boston.

Nancy's parents and friends gave their liberal support to her request for books, and a sizeable box arrived in due course. Father Adam painted a sign for the library, and the Adam boys worked on the shelves for the books and decorations to make the room look presentable.

Now Go On With The Story

CHAPTER XV.—Continued

To the natives of Pine Ridge the Aladdin Library seemed wonderful enough as it was. "And how every one of those blessed Adams had worked!" thought Nance with gratitude. Father Adam's neat lettering adorned more than three hundred books which Juanita and Mary Taylor had helped her cover with brown paper. They had had fun over it, too. Some of the work was done on winter evenings when Jack and the Adam boys had joined them, as well as a good-looking forest ranger who appeared at church one Sunday, and had contrived to appear at the Nelson mansion at frequent intervals ever since!

Mother Adam made and donated cretonne hangings for the windows. Matthew and Mark had built the shelves: low shelves which girdled the whole room, made from lumber they "just found lying around the place," and stained dark brown. Even John, busy at school, appeared one week-end with a dozen books; and Luke painted four chairs found in the schoolhouse. Transformed a cheerful Chinese red, these proved such a success that he insisted on painting Nancy's "desk" as well, and a table for magazines found in Aurora's cellar; while his mother sacrificed a wicker porch chair, cushioned to match the hangings at the window.

"This place would be almost cosy if it weren't for the bare walls," said Mary Taylor. "But don't you mention the lack of pictures before Juanita. No knowing what impossible contribution she might bring in!"

Nance smiled, and answered: "I'll forage in Cousin Columbine's attic. I saw an old engraving of Lincoln up there the other day."

There was also one of George Washington; and Mary appeared that afternoon with what she said her mother called "a yard of authors"; photographs of the New England poets framed in oak.

Eve Adams laughed when she saw this offering.

"It bring things back, Nancy. Stored in our attic is a yard of roses; and we had a yard of kittens in the nursery. That idea used to be all the rage."

"Gee, Mum! I remember those kittens!" This was Mark pausing as he adjusted a crooked window shade. "They had blue ribbons 'round their necks and extraordinarily long whiskers! But these are good photographs, Nancy. They'll add a literary touch to our decorations."

No wonder Nancy felt a thrill of pride at the result of her planning! Out of what a few short weeks before had been a bare and useless room, had blossomed this cheery little place; and already the people of the village were asking if it couldn't be opened every night. Ten days ago they had had their "housewarming," with hot chocolate and doughnuts for refreshments—a party which even Victor Tubbs had roused himself sufficiently to attend!

This had been on a Saturday, and the minister who conducted services in the Pine Ridge church twice every month, arrived in time to make a speech. Nance hadn't counted on that; but it was a good speech and she liked the minister despite the fact that he referred to her as "our dear young benefactor." Indeed, at this point in his address, Jack had been stricken with an attack of choking, and at least four Adams had winked in her direction; while the sophisticated Nancy Nelson had felt her ears grow scarlet with confusion.

Nancy smiled at the memory. She was feeling particularly happy this afternoon for good news had arrived from home. Dad was making a new start with a splendid firm, and had been offered an unexpectedly good price for the city house.

"In some ways it's a wrench to give it up," wrote her mother, "but we can't lose this chance; and in any case we shall stay in Edgemere for several years. Phil loves his school; and I am loving the life of a country town again. It's such a joy to see your father his cheerful self once more. These anxious months have brought him some grey hairs; but he's happy and interested now, and wondering if you're not almost ready to come home. . . ."

Home! The girl drew a long, long breath. It would be wonderful to see Dad and Mother and Phil and the aunts, and all the old crowd, of course; but Cousin Columbine was going to miss her frightfully. And she couldn't leave until the library was running smoothly and she found somebody to fill her place.

Nancy leaned forward, lifting a child's bank which was placed on her desk for voluntary contributions, and smiled as a reassuring rattle met her ears. The first donation had come from a small girl who said, as she dropped in a shining penny: "It's to help your library, Miss Aladdin." Nothing had ever pleased Nance half so much as this innocent mistake in her identity. Matthew Adam, who overheard it had thrown her a smile of appreciative understanding; while his father was so delighted with the appellation that he'd addressed her as Miss Aladdin ever since.

The bank had flourished. Yesterday Juanita had contributed the price of three confession magazines, and was really enjoying some decent novels. Two boys from a nearby ranch whom Nance had supposed little better than morons, were devouring good travel books; and the wife of a health-seeker two miles back of the village, told Nancy with tears in her eyes that it seemed "like heaven" to have something to read again.

"And to think," said Cousin Columbine when the girl recounted this pathetic incident, "that I've been too thoughtless to look up those people and see their needs. But so many sick folks come and go that we take them too much for granted. I'm ashamed of myself. No wonder they call you Miss Aladdin!"

Steps sounded without, and Nance glanced up. It was not yet two o'clock, but someone was coming. Then the door swung back to admit her brother and Matthew Adam. Luke was about again now; and Jack was job hunting.

"Any luck?" asked Nancy, as the boys drew up two gay red chairs.

Matthew nodded.

"Your kid brother seems to profit by the misfortunes of others. Luke breaks a leg, and Jack gets his job. And now my Uncle Tom (Mother's brother, who has a ranch out on the plains), is down with flu along with two of his men, and has sent an S.O.S. for one of us fellers to help them out. Mark's drawn the unlucky number, and Jack's going back to the ranch again to take his place."

"Well!" said Nance. "I'm sorry to have Mark go, of course, but it's marvelous for Jack; and sometimes there are complications after flu!"

"A lot of sympathy you have for Uncle Tom!" grinned Matthew.

Nancy laughed.

"I was merely wondering how long the job would last. Time goes so rapidly; and some day we've got to turn our faces to the East, you know."

Jack said nothing; and suddenly Matt's color rose.

"Why—you're not leaving us this spring, are you? I—I mean Miss Columbine said you'd stay a year!"

"I know; but such a thought never entered our heads, Matt. And now Dad's made another start I'm pretty sure they'll want us to come home. Not that I don't dread leaving Cousin Columbine. I'm awfully afraid she's going to miss us."

Jack, still silent, arose and went over to a window. Matthew sat looking into space. "Some—some of the rest of us will miss you too, Nance," he said surprisingly. "There's Mother and—and—"

Nance laughed outright, and asked, eyes lighted with merriment: "Why spoil a pretty speech like that, Matt?"

"Spoil it?"

Jack came back, grinning, and slumped into the cushioned chair.

"She means, old man, that this was no time to mention Mother! Honest, Nance, have we got to go home this spring?"

"You don't want to?" questioned his sister.

"Do you?" he countered.

The girl was silent, looking down at the toe of Matthew's boot. "I don't know, exactly," she said at last. "I'm crazy to see every one at home, of course; though I'd rather stay here through the summer. But I wonder if Cousin Columbine won't miss us even more if we leave her in the fall. Spring's a cheerful time of year, you know; and she's getting old."

It was Matthew's turn to stand at the window, from which safe retreat he said over his shoulder: "You're going to leave a big hole in Pine Ridge, folks."

"Well," observed Jack, "we haven't gone yet, feller; and don't they tell us that it's 'better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all'?"

He laughed, but Matt, still gazing at Pike's Peak, responded soberly: "Whoever wrote that bunk was feeble-minded," and added, moving toward the door, eyes turned discreetly away from Miss Aladdin: "Come on, Jack, we must get going. Mark'll drop in to-morrow to say good-bye, Nancy. Luke's driving him to the Springs where somebody from Prairie Ranch will pick him up. He says he feels as if he were sentenced to Siberia, though it's the first time he hasn't jumped at the chance of going to Uncle Tom's! I—I wonder why."

Nance smiled at this subtle compliment, and went to the door to watch the boys depart. There was a glimpse of the plains from her little porch, and as they lingered a moment the girl asked, her eyes on that undulating vista: "Does your uncle live right on the prairie, Matt?"

The young man nodded.

"Sixty miles out, in a big old rambling ranch house surrounded by cottonwoods—a bully place. Those plains are wonderful, Nancy, and sometimes treacherous, too. We'll take you out after the weather's settled. No knowing what thrilling adventures we may have!"

Light words. . . Matt little thought that only a few weeks later they would come back to him during long, tragic hours which none of them was ever to forget.

(To Be Continued)

WILSON'S FLY PADS REALLY KILL

One pad kills flies all day and every day for 2 or 3 weeks. 3 pads in each packet. No spraying, no stickiness, no bad odor. Ask your Druggist, Grocery or General Store.

10 CENTS PER PACKET

WHY PAY MORE?

THE WILSON FLY PAD CO., Hamilton, Ont.

Little Helps For This Week

The Lord shall give thee rest from thy sorrow and from thy fear, and from the hard bondage wherein thou wast made to serve... Isaiah 14:3.

Today beneath thy chastening eye,
I crave alone for peace and rest:
Submissive in Thy hand to lie,
And feel that it is best.

O Lord, who art as a shadow of a great rock in a weary land, who beholdest Thy weak creatures weary of labor, weary of pleasure, weary of hope deferred, weary of self; in Thine abundant compassion and unutterable tenderness, bring us unto Thy rest.

Thou hast made us for Thyself, and our heart is restless until it rests in Thee. Grant to us above all things that can be desired, to rest in Thee, to have our hearts at peace. Thou art the true peace of the heart, Thou only its rest. In this very peace that is in Thee, the one Chiefest Eternal Good, we will sleep and rest.

In Trinidad, West Indies, whence much of the grapefruit comes to Canada, the planters have to depend solely on rainfall. Grapefruit grown in the United States in California and Florida; in Palestine in Asia, and in Rhodesia, South Africa is produced under controlled irrigation.

Warehouses At Calgary, Edmonton, Regina and Winnipeg

Richardson Denounces False 40c Wheat Production Cost Figures Attributed to Him

Deliberate Attempt Made to Mislead Public Concerning James Richardson's Evidence Before Wheat Board Committee.

Advocates Profitable Price to Farmer

Certain farm agitators and propagandists have been attempting for some time to inflame the public mind against the Grain Trade and those associated with it. The methods have been to issue unfair propaganda and to place a false and unfounded interpretation upon the words and actions of those whose views differ from their own. A glaring example of the sort of misrepresentation referred to is cited below, and mustmeet with the strong disapproval of fair minded farmers in Western Canada.

Mr. James A. Richardson, President of James Richardson & Sons Limited, on June 21st and June 24th, 1935, appeared at Ottawa before a Special Committee of the House of Commons hearing representations in connection with the Canadian Wheat Board Bill.

Following presentation to the Committee of his statement covering various phases of the Canadian Grain Trade, Mr. Richardson was examined by the Prime Minister, the Right Honourable R. B. Bennett. In the course of this questioning a discussion took place concerning the cost of producing wheat in Western Canada. The evidence add examination of Mr. Richardson required some hours and occupied 65 printed pages of evidence containing more than 45,000 words. The excerpt from the verbatim report of the proceedings dealing with the discussion on cost of producing wheat reads as follows:

Right Honourable R. B. Bennett—"Now, Mr. Richardson, how much do you think the farmer should be paid for his wheat in order to break even? You have had a large experience in all branches of the business, how much should he have, not to make a profit, but just to break even?"

James A. Richardson—"Well, I have heard farmers say if they had a fair crop of wheat and got 40 cents on the farm they could get by; **they would not be making any money**, but they could get by all right."

Mr. Bennett—"Forty cents on the farm."

Mr. Richardson—"Yes."

Mr. Bennett—"In Alberta that would mean what price on the market for No. 1 Northern—you mean No. 1 or No. 2 at 40 cents?"

Mr. Richardson—"Well, I would say the No. 1."

Mr. Bennett—"No. 1 at 40 cents on the farm?"

Mr. Richardson—"I suppose 40 cents would apply in connection with all that he had."

Mr. Bennett—"I see what you mean. Now, Mr. Richardson, that being so, what would the price be on the market for that sort of wheat; how much would you have to allow for freight?"

Mr. Richardson—"Well, 15 cents a bushel would be high, it would be a top freight."

Mr. Bennett—"That is the top freight, isn't it?"

Mr. Richardson—"Yes, sir, 12 cents average freight."

Mr. Bennett—"So that to the people in the country it should be 55 cents; you think that would be a satisfactory figure for the farmer?"

Mr. Richardson—"No, sir, I do not; **I want to see the farmer get just as high a price as we could sell his wheat for in the world's markets. I am not satisfied to indicate any price, other than the best price we can possibly get for him.**"

Mr. Bennett—"You see, what has been suggested by one of the witnesses is that the government through a board should establish a minimum price and if wheat went below that price it should be subject to subsidy or assistance. The Chairman of your own grain exchange submitted practically that proposal. The board would have to arrive at a minimum price, and if the price established by supply and demand in the markets of the world went below that figure there should be some provision made by which the farmer would receive the difference. That is why I wanted to get from you some idea as to minimum price?"

Mr. Richardson—"**If you appoint the board, Mr. Chairman, in the fall of the year once the crop of the northern hemisphere is assured and we have the information on which to form a little more intelligent idea I would be glad to give my views, and I am sure everyone else in the grain trade will, as to what we would think that price ought to be. I certainly would not attempt to do it now before knowing what the crop of the northern hemisphere is going to be.**"

Mr. Bennett—"I thought probably that was in your mind and that was the reason I asked you what you regarded as a reasonable price to the farmer for his crop, just to produce it, leaving out for the moment the question of profit, and that you say is 40 cents."

Mr. Richardson—"I do not say anything, except that I have been told by good farm people who know the business."

Mr. Bennett—"You have had something to do with farms, haven't you?"

Mr. Richardson—"Yes."

Mr. Bennett—"My information is that you have operated farms?"

Mr. Richardson—"Yes, sir."

Mr. Bennett—"Did you ever produce wheat at 40 cents a bushel?"

Mr. Richardson—"Well, I am a coarse grain grower myself. I could tell you more about what it costs to feed hogs and steers.'

Mr. Bennett—"But you have your own wheat?"

Mr. Richardson—"I couldn't tell you what it costs to grow it, but I am sure it was a big price."

Mr. Bennet—"Would it be more than 40 cents?"

Mr. Richardson—"I could not tell you what it is, because I have never calculated it."

Mr. Bennet—"I see."

Mr. Richardson—"I am sure if I took interest on the money invested in my farm and everything else into consideration the figure would be high."

It will readily be seen that a price of 40 cents per bushel, plus freight bringing the price to 55 cents a bushel was neither advocated nor stated as a fair price by Mr. Richardson. HE ADVOCATED THAT THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD TAKE STEPS TO REGAIN AND EXTEND THE MARKET FOR CANADIAN WHEAT, AND THAT GOVERNMENTAL ASSISTANCE BE EXTENDED TO FARMERS UNDER EXISTING CONDITIONS AND PREVAILING WORLD PRICES."

By extracting a single sentence from more than 45,000 words dealing with Mr. Richardson's evidence, an attempt has been made, by those who are not concerned in placing the truth before the farmers, to make it appear that Mr. Richardson was advocating a price of 40 cents a bushel for wheat to the farmers of Western Canada. It will be clear from the foregoing evidence that Mr. Richardson did not in any sense advocate 40 cent wheat. Nevertheless deliberately misleading information was issued by the Alberta Wheat Pool in their Weekly Budget of News to the Weekly Newspapers of Alberta in an attempt to mislead the farmers into believing that Mr. Richardson considered 40 cents as being a price basis which our Canadian farmers should be prepared to accept for their wheat.

Similar misleading reports have appeared in newspaper organs published by Pool grain handling organisations and misleading statements to the same effect have been circulated and repeated throughout the countryside.

The Wheat Board Bill as originally introduced in Parliament made no provision for a guaranteed minimum price to the farmer. The producer was to get an initial payment and a participation certificate similar to the method followed under the Wheat Board of 1919. Mr. Richardson advocated that the farmer be given a guaranteed fixed minimum price. The bill was subsequently amended by the committee to provide for this proposed fixed minimum price to the farmer. In the course of his evidence dealing the need of assisting in obtaining a fair price for the producer, Mr. Richardson said:

"If our Government wants to give our farmers financial assistance under existing conditions (and I would certainly like to see them do it), then there are several ways that this can be done. I consider it is possible to assure our producer a guaranteed fixed price, but still to permit an open market, so that if our market declined below the fixed price the farmer would get a certificate from the elevator company entitling him to collect the difference between the fixed price and what his wheat actually realized. The farmer might, on the other hand, if thought advisable be paid a direct subsidy. It is a government problem as to how this matter may best be met, but it must be accepted as a fact, that the foreign buyer will continue to buy wherever he can buy the most for his money, and that he will take full advantage of depreciated currencies in certain parts of the world, and it is quite futile to try to induce him to subsidize citizens of other countries....

"I would rather like to see the farmer assured of a fixed minimum price, that would give him some protection against depreciated currencies of the southern hemisphere, and a board with authority to use stabilizing influences on the market, if they thought it were necessary, and to feed our surplus wheat as and when the market would take it, and try to allow the trade the largest possible freedom, and to act as a stabilizing factor, as an insurance and safety factor; to operate largely in that way would depend, of course, a good deal on good judgment being employed."

These persons who have sought to place Mr Richardson in a wrong light in the minds of the farmers of Western Canada had available to them the above statement. Yet they apparently sought to mislead the farmers whom they are paid to serve. It is difficult to catch up with misrepresentation and falsehoods.

MR. RICHARDSON FEELS THAT IN ADDITION TO PRODUCTION COSTS, FARMING INDUSTRY, LIKE OTHER FORMS OF BUSINESS, SHOULD REAP A FAIR MARGIN OF PROFIT.

Mr. Richardson has spent his entire working life-time in the grain business. The firm of which he is now the active head commenced handling grain of Canadian farmers in 1857. For 78 years it has served the grain producers of Canada, and it will continue so doing in the same fair and efficient manner which has characterized all its dealings.

Restoration of wheat prices to a profitable level to the producer and the sale of Canadian wheat, rather than its storage in the bins of Canada, are the ends to which Mr. Richardson has worked and will continue to work. Mr. Richardson, operating in the handling and exporting end of the Canadian grain business, has the interests of Canadian farmers much more to heart than those who have caused loss of markets for Canadian wheat and who now seek to bury their folly by spreading false and malicious statements concerning the Grain Trade and those engaged in the grain business in the hope of causing elimination of sound competition.

In view of the quotations of the exact words used by Mr. Richardson before the Committee, we believe we can rely upon every fair-minded farmer to condemn the untrue statements which have been made and the unfair inferences which have been drawn. —JAMES RICHARDSON & SONS LIMITED—Advt.

THE NEW PROVINCIAL CABINET MINISTERS.

The members of the new Provincial Cabinet are as follows:

William Aberhart, B. A., President of the Council and Minister of Education

John W Hugill, K.C., Attorney-General

Wm. M. Chant, Minister of Agricultare; Trade & Industry

C. C. Ross, Lands & Mines

W. A. Fallow, Public Works, Railways, Telephones

Dr W W Cross, Minister of Health

Charles Cockroft, Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Municipal Affairs

E C Manning, Provincial Secretary.

It will be necessary to find seats for Mr Aberhart and Mr Ross. It is considered unlikely that either will be opposed in a bye election.

It will be a tyro Government, not one of the Ministers ever sitting in a Legislature before let alone in a cabinet. In fact, not one of the social credit members ever sat in a Legislature before—a record for Canada.

Liberal Leader's Comment.

W. R. Howson, K. C., Alberta Liberal leader, when asked to comment on the personnel of the new Provincial cabinet, said this was a matter for Mr Aberhart to decide of course; and added: "Mr Aberhart should be given every chance to pay people the $25 a month he promised, and that should be done immediately."

Baseballers at Onoway.

Lrst week our local ball players made a profitable sally to the town up north, Onoway be it known, and made what the metropolitan sports writers call "History"—putting 3 straight games in the bag.

Their first argument was with Rochfort Bridge, with Ed Enders p, and O Dreitza c. Rochfordites were quickly disposed of by Stony in 10 runs to 1. Homerun Bill Miller was much in evidence in this game.

Stony's 2nd contest was with Mayerthorpe, with Phil Enders p and O Dreitza c. This game didn't prove such easy pickin's for Stony but they won eventually by 4 runs to 3.

The St Albert team next bucked Stony, with Phil Enders p and O Dreitza c. Nothing could stop the onslaught of the Stonyites, and they put it over the Saint Albertans to the tune of 3 runs to 2 runs Thus making it 3 straight wins; the championship of the tournament; a silver cup and $20 prize.

Mrs. T. Andrews Buried.

The funeral of Mrs Gladys Fern Andrews, beloved wife of Thomas Andrews, resident of Edmonton for 35 years, who passed away Wed., Aug. 21, was held Friday. Interment was made in Mt. Pleasant cemetery, Ensign Boyle conducted the service. She is survived by her loving husband; 3 daughters, Mrs R Pockrant, Henrietta and Kathleen; 2 sons, Wm and Robert; and 1 sister, Mrs G W Shreeves, all of Edmonton.

School Opening Deferred.

Acting on the suggestion of Dr Jenkins, M.O.H. of Edmonton, that school opening be delayed, due to a number of cases of infantile paralysis (poliomyelitis), Edmonton public school board set Sept. 9 as the opening date of the school year there.

On the Side.

Mr J. S. Cowper, the noted columnist on The Edmonton Bulletin, who was Liberal candidate in Edson riding, tells the story of the Asiatic who came to the poll at Robb to vote. When asked who he was going to vote for, he replied "Me vote for Charlie Cross." When informed the Hon. Charles Cross had been gathered to his fathers several years ago, the Chink replied "No vote for Charlie Cross me not vote at all."

—"By an overwhelming majority the people of Alberta have expressed a willingness to accept $25 a month," remarks an exchange. Sure thing!

—Some of the editors who dislike the idea of Social Credit and try to convince their fellows that it's n.g. are going pretty far back in history to prove their point. Here's Mr Chambers, editor of Financial Post, who asks that Canadian business be permitted to control competitive phases of purchasing and selling without political intervention. Continuing, Mr Chambers said Confucius failed to establish social credit in China hundreds of years ago and that "Confucius learned what governments today will learn from their experiences—that the omnipotent government can be run only by omniscient people, and such do not exist."

Why bring that up?

—Edmontonians shouldn't feel depressed over the fact they were passed over when the Cabinet positions were given out. Other good towns got like treatment.

C. N. Train Service.

The train No. 190 leaves Jasper for Edmonton Monday, Thurs, Sat. arrives Stony Plain 4.51 a.m.

Train No. 189 leaves Edmonton 9.30 P.M. Tues., Thurs., Sat., and arrive Stony Plain 10.37 P.M.

Get your magazines and Sunday papers at the Hayes's Drug Store, Main St., opp. The Sun Office.

DRESS MAKING AND PLAIN SEWING.
Apply MRS. WALES,
The Old John B Miller House, 3rd Street, Stony Plain

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED

A Dividend at the rate of four per cent has been declared on the paid-up capital stock of United Grain Growers Limited, for the financial year ending July 31st, 1935.

Cheques will be mailed on September 1st, 1935, to shareholders of record at the close of business, July 31st.

By order of the Board of Directors.

R. S. LAW,
President.

Winnipeg, Manitoba,
July 22nd, 1935.

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